

pointed out that the identification of *Otala atomaria*, Schum., with *Helix lactea*, Müll., might be erroneous, which would not mean any error of Pilsbry's, but of Pfeiffer's. However, I have since convinced myself that Schumacher himself mentions the identity of his *atomaria* with *lactea*. There remains only the question whether an incongruous group which consists of an *Acavus*, a *Gibbus*, and a *Macularia*, and which is of very doubtful etymology, should be considered worthy of being accepted in scientific nomenclature. As regards *Marmorana*, Hartm., I have apparently been misled by Martens, who quotes that name as a synonym of his *Macularia* with the type of *H. vermiculata*. As I had no access to Hartmann's work, and expressly quoted Martens as my authority, Pilsbry's comments should have been directed against Martens.

XXIII.—*Descriptions of Two new Cyprinid Fishes from Morocco.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Capoëta Waldoi.

Depth of body $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 times in total length, length of head 5 times. Snout broad and rounded, as long as or slightly longer than the eye, the diameter of which is $\frac{1}{4}$ times in the length of the head and twice in the interocular width; the width of the mouth equals about half that of the head; two pairs of barbels, the first half the diameter of the eye, the second a little shorter than the eye. Dorsal III 9; third ray feeble, smooth; longest ray $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$ the length of the head. Anal II 6; longest ray as long as the head and reaching the root of the caudal. Pectoral pointed, a little shorter than the head, not reaching the ventral, which is inserted under the first rays of the dorsal. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ as long as deep. Scales longitudinally striated, 34-35 $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{1}{2}}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ between the lateral line and the root of the ventral. Steel-grey above, silvery beneath; an indistinct darker lateral band.

Total length 160 millim.

Capoëta atlantica.

Depth of body slightly greater than length of head, 4 times in total length. Snout obtusely pointed, a little longer than the eye, the diameter of which is $\frac{1}{4}$ times in the length of the

head and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in the interocular width; the width of the mouth equals about half that of the head; two pairs of barbels, the first $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the eye, the second $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$. Small pearl-like excrescences on the sides and top of the head. Dorsal III 9; third ray feeble, smooth; longest ray $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the head. Anal II 6; longest ray $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, not reaching the root of the caudal. Pectoral pointed, a little shorter than the head, not reaching the ventral, which is inserted under the first rays of the dorsal. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle nearly twice as long as deep. Scales longitudinally striated, 35-36 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{1}{2}}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ between the lateral line and the root of the ventral. Steel-grey above, silvery beneath; an indistinct darker lateral band.

Total length 120 millim.

Both these species are related to the Moroccan *Barbus* described by Dr. Günther as *B. Fritschii* and *B. Rothschildi*; but as they have a perfectly trenchant edge to the lower jaw, covered with a thin horny layer, they strictly belong to *Capoëta*, whatever the value of this systematic division may be. They differ besides from both the above-named *Barbus* in the more feeble third dorsal ray and the shorter barbels.

The new fishes were obtained, together with examples of *Barbus callensis*, C. & V., and *B. nasus*, Gthr., in the Atlas Mountains, in a stream running into the Wad N'fys at a place called Tsigadir-el-hor; the water in which they live is slightly salt. They have been presented to the British Museum by Mr. E. G. B. Meade-Waldo.

XXIV.—On Mammals from Cochabamba, Bolivia, and the Region north of that place. By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S.

MR. PERRY O. SIMONS, who has been collecting mammals all down the Andean region for the last three years, and whose success is evidenced by the many novelties described in the 'Annals,' made in March to July 1901 a collection (1) at and near Cochabamba, Bolivia, (2) on the high paramos north of that town, and (3) on the Amazonian lowlands of Yungas, just north of these again. This collection contains so large a proportion of novelties and is from so little known a country that I have thought it advisable to give a list of all the mammals sent, instead of only picking out the novelties for description as heretofore.